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The author of this work has made no attempt to conceal his purpose. He aims to expose Larkinism and to vindicate the employers concerned in the recent disturbances, and unquestionably he has made out a strong case. In his overenthusiasm for the cause of the employers, however, Mr. Wright has indulged in a great amount of eulogy which is, to say the least, unnecessary. In the face of the damaging evidence which the book presents, a mere statement of facts would be sufficient to convince the unprejudiced reader that in Larkinism we have perhaps the most insidious and objectionable form of syndicalism that has yet appeared.

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*The Making of Modern England.* By GILBERT SLATER. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1915. 8vo, pp. xli+297. \$2.00.

Our first impulse is to exclaim, "Can such a work come out of Oxford?" Indeed, Principal Slater has departed from the time-honored Oxonian treatment of history from the political viewpoint, and writes *The Making of Modern England* in economic terms. To him the history of the last century is the history of the growth of democracy. He traces the growth of political reform from the revolution of 1688 and the demands of the chartists to the reform of the House of Lords. But particular emphasis is placed upon social and industrial democracy of which we see as yet only the faintest foregleams. Thus the principal part of the book recounts the evolution of industry and the development of trade-unionism, and treats of the various social problems that have arisen in connection with the worker, together with the attempts that have been made to ameliorate the unsatisfactory condition of the masses. Education, legislation, war, etc., are regarded with reference to their effects upon labor. The book may be said to represent the historical doctrine of British radicalism and might fairly be called a critique of the modern industrial system. "To put industry on a new basis, on a basis fundamentally just, instead of one fundamentally unjust, is a task of enormous magnitude, but nothing less is demanded of the twentieth century."

The book is interesting because it stresses a side of English history that has been greatly slighted and treats it from a new point of view. Therefore its faults are clearly those of overemphasis and one-sidedness; and we can hardly assent to it as a well-balanced account of the making of modern England in the broadest cultural sense. The present edition is one revised for American readers with a special introduction on the Industrial Revolution. It contains an extensive bibliography and a useful chronological table at the back.